in a horizontal fork of a Wandoo (*Eucalyptus redunca*). Other birds were located later in another Wandoo area.

When transcribing my field notes relating to the foregoing observations, I noticed that I had recorded this species at Dangin on September 1, 1958, and also on September 2, 1956, when I noted three birds.

In each of these three cases the birds could have arrived earlier than the date of observation, i.e. prior to my own arrival in the district.

As the *Birds of Western Australia* (Serventy and Whittell) states: "The Triller is a strict migrant to the southern parts of the State, arriving during the latter half of September or beginning of October . . .," the foregoing observations suggest early arrivals.

Other early observations which appear in my records are:

Aug. 17, 1935. Nangeenan. A hen.

Sept. 12, 1937. Dangin. A number.

June 21, 1943. Dangin. Species noted without comment. There appears no reason for doubting this observation but as this date is well outside the normal period of occurrence and there are no supporting details, the record is perhaps better treated with reserve.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Harvey.

*Callitriche hamulata* **Ktzg. (Callitrichaceae) in Western Australia.**—The Starwort, *C. hamulata* Ktzg., is now recorded for the first time for Western Australia. Specimens were collected at Benger (90 miles south of Perth), in a sub-coastal swamp by Mr. W. B. Hitchcock, on October 22, 1963 (CANB. 136138). In recent literature (R. Mason, *Aust. J. Bot.*, 7, 1959: 295-327; G. G. Smith and N. G. Marchant, *W. Aust. Nat.*, 8, 1961: 15), the only species of *Callitriche* recorded for Western Australia is *C. stagnalis* Scop. Mason regards both *C. stagnalis* and *C. hamulata* as being adventive in Australia.

Mr. Hitchcock, of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Wildlife Research, informs me as follows (pers. comm.): "The swamp where the specimen was collected is a breeding habitat for certain ducks and other waterfowl, including the comparatively rare Freckled Duck, *Stictonetta naevosa*. I am indebted to Mr. Reg Taylor of Benger for the opportunity of briefly inspecting this swamp."

There seems to be no general agreement among British and European botanists as to the correct name or status of this species.

J. E. Dandy (*List of British Vascular Plants*, 1958) regards both *C. hamulata* and *C. pedunculata* DC., as synonyms of *C. intermedia* Hoffm., while Clapham, Tutin and Warburg (*Flora of the British Isles*, 1962) regard them "in the absence of more precise cytogenetical and ecological information," as subspecies of *C. intermedia*.

H. D. Schotsman (*Acta Botanica Neerlandica*, 3 (3), 1954: 355), however, gives reasons why she believes that *C. hamulata* at least, should not be connected with *C. intermedia*.

The Benger specimen seems to agree more closely with de-

seriptions of *C. pedunculata* (or the subspecies *pedunculata*) in some reeent British and Continental Floras, except in the important eharacter of fruit shape and size. Both in *Flora of the British Isles* (l.c. above) and in F. Hermann *(Flora von Nord-und-Mittel-europa*, 1956), for example, the fruits of the subspecies *hamulata* are said to be sessile and longer than wide (1.3 x 1.1 mm.), and those of the subspecies *pedunculata* to be sessile or stalked and wider than long (c. 0.8 x 1 mm.). The fruits of the Benger specimen are sessile or stalked, but longer than wide (c. 1.1-1.2 x 1.0 mm.).

Until the position is properly worked out I think it is best to maintain the name used by Mason (1959) in her careful revision of the genus in New Zealand and Australia.

Miss R. Mason of the New Zealand D.S.I.R. has kindly confirmed the identification of the above collection, and a small portion of it has been forwarded to the State Herbarium, Perth, W.A., for retention.

—MAX GRAY, Division of Plant Industry, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, A.C.T.

**Occurrence of Fresh-water Jellyfish at South Perth.**—In view of the report published in *The West Australian* of February 19, 1964, that large numbers of the fresh-water jellyfish, *Craspedacusta sowerbii* Lankester, 1880, had appeared in the newly formed Lake Burley Griffin at Canberra, and that the species had appeared in several inland fresh-water lakes and dams in recent years, it should be placed on record that this jellyfish was found to occur in a goldfish pond at South Perth in March 1959.

I discovered the jellyfish in the pond belonging to Mr. F. Monck, in Angelo Street, South Perth. There were large numbers of them and some were exhibited at the Water Life Show later in the month. A report appeared in the *Daily News*, Perth, of March 12, 1959, together with a photograph. It is not known how the organism arrived in the pond. The pond has not been emptied since but the medusae have not reappeared. Specimens were kept in an aquarium for 4 weeks. When those died, and disintegrated, the water was retained for more than 12 months but no hydroid stage developed.

The species was first observed in Australia on March 7, 1950, in Thornden Park reservoir near Adelaide (I. M. Thomas, *Nature*, 166, 1950: *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 74, 1961: 59). The next records were from the Balmain Reservoir near Sydney apparently early in 1954 (F. McNeill, *Aust. Mus. Mag.*, 11, 1954: 225) and in an aquarium at Oakleigh, Victoria (J. K. Ling and R. Duggan, *Viet. Nat.*, 79, 1962: 16). The medusae first appeared in this aquarium on January 26, 1962, and continued to appear until March 23.

Since the original discovery of this fresh-water medusa in the water-lily *(Victoria amazonica = regia)* tank in Regent's Park, London, it has been found in inland waters in many parts of the world, but the exact mechanism of its dispersal is still unknown.